device **10**. One example of such a focussing module **28** is the Ai-AF system developed by Canon.

[0024] The device **10** according to the invention, and with it also the imaging system can include, as modular components, camera means **11**, **14** and a digital image-processing chain **27** connected to it and a focussing circuit **28**.

[0025] The camera means **11**, **14** can include an image sensor totality **12**, **13**, which is as such known, together with movable lenses **15**, by means of which image data ID of the imaging target IT can be formed. The imaging target IT, which is converted by the camera sensor **12** in a known manner to form electrical signals, is converted into a digital form using an AD converter **13**.

[0026] The focal length of the camera means **11**, **14** may be less than 35 mm declared as a focal length equivalency with 35 mm film. Some examples of the focal lengths of the camera means may be, declared as a focal length equivalency with 35 mm film, for example, 15-20 mm (special wide-angle), 20-28 mm (wide-angle) or 28-35 mm (Mild wide-angle). The use of the invention achieves a particular advantage in devices **10** with an extensive depth of field, but the'invention can of course also be applied in such devices with a narrow depth of field (for example, teleobjectives).

[0027] The focussing means **28** are in the device **10** for focussing the camera means **11**, **14**. A solution that is, for example, as such, known, or which is still under development, can be applied as a focussing circuit **28**. Using the focussing circuit **28**, at least one of the image objects I**1**, I**2** in the imaging target IT can be focussed to the camera means **11**, **14**, more particularly to the sensor **12**, prior to the performance of the imaging that it intended to be stored, or even during imaging to be stored, if the question is of, for example, a video imaging application. This is because the imaging target IT can include at least, one primary image object I**1**, relative to which it is wished to focus the camera means **11**, **14**, and at least one secondary image object I**2**, which is an image subject that is of less interest from the point of view of the imaging. It can be, for example, the background to the primary image object I**1**.

[0028] In cameras, focussing conventionally involves the collection of statistics from the image data ID. According to one embodiment, the statistics can include, for example, a search for gradients for the detection of the edge of the primary image object I**1**. The statistics can be formed of, for example, luminance information of the image data ID. The focussing operations also include the movement of the lenses **15**, in order to maximize the statistical image sharpness mathematically by comparing statistical information. Focussing can be performed automatically or also by the end user, who can manually adjust the focus, if there is, for example, a manually adjustable focus disc (mechanical focus control) in the camera.

[0029] If the focussing is implemented automatically in the device **10**, the focussing circuit **28** shown in FIG. **1** can include an as such known autofocus control algorithm **24**, in which there can be a focus-point definition portion **24** as a sub-module. As input, the algorithm portion **24** receives AutoFocus AF-data from the calculating module **23** of AF statistics. The statistics module **23** can process the image data ID coming directly from the AD converter **13**, in ways that are, as such, known, and form from it, for example, the aforementioned gradient data. On the basis of the data produced by the statistics module **23**, the algorithm portion **24** can decide whether it images the selected first image object I**1** sharply to the sensor **12** in the set manner. As output, the algorithm portion **24** produces control data that is as such known, for the adjustment mechanism **14** of the set of lenses **15**. The control data is used to move the set of lenses **15**, in such a way that the one or more image objects I**1** defined as primary by the focus-point sub-module **25** is imaged precisely and sharply to the sensor **12**.

[0030] The image-processing chain **27** connected to the camera means **11**, **14** can include various modules in different implementation arrangements, which are used, for example, for processing, in the device **10**, the image data ID formed from-the imaging target IT. In both cases, whether imaging to be stored is being performed at that moment by the'device **10** or not, it is possible to perform so-called viewfinder imaging, for which there can be a dedicated module VF in the device **10**. The viewfinder VF can be after colour-interpolation **16**, or also after the blurring filter **17** according to the invention, which will be described in greater detail a little later. In that case, the blurred background can, according to the invention, already be seen in the viewfinder image.

[0031] The image-processing chain IC can consist of one or more processing circuits/DSPs **16**, **18**, which are, in terms of the invention, entirely irrelevant components, and no further description of them is necessary in this connection. In this case, the colour-interpolation **16** and image-data ID compression **18** of the image-processing chain **27** are shown. When the image data ID is stored, this can take place to some storage medium **19**. The technical implementation of these components, which are irrelevant in terms of the invention, will be obvious to one versed in the art and for this reason the invention is described in this connection at a very rough block-diagram level, for reasons of clarity. In terms of the practical implementation of the invention, hardware and software solutions, as well as combinations of them, can be considered. Of course, some of the operations of the modules **16**, **18**, **23**, **24**, **25** belonging to be image-processing and/or focussing chain **27**, **28** can be implemented even in a single module.

[0032] As a surprisingly module, blurring means **17**, **22**, **26**, forming a blurring module **21**, are arranged in the image-processing chain **27**. Of course, the sub-modules **17**, **22**, **26** belonging to the module **21** can also provide other tasks in the device **10** than those belonging to blurring, as will be demonstrated later (for example, focussing). The means **17**, **22**, **26** can be used in a surprising manner to blur at least part of the secondary image objects I**2** in the image data ID, which are not the primary object of interest in the imaging target IT, which the sensor **12** detects in its entirety.

[0033] In the embodiment of FIG. **1**, only the filtering module **17** of, the blurring means is shown itself in the actual chain **27**. The other modules that implement blurring in the embodiment in question are the filtering-coefficient calculation module **22** and the focussed-area calculation/definition module **26**.

[0034] In order to blur the image objects I**2** that are set to be secondary, the blurring means **17**, **22**, **26** use the information produced by the focussing-module totality **28**. The focussing-area calculation module **26** can use the data obtained from the AF-statistics calculation portion **23** in the definition of the image area I**1** and now also the data obtained from the focussing point definition portion **25**. Once the portion **26** has been calculated the focussed, i.e. the primary image object in the image data ID, its location in the